



National Capital Presbytery Earth Care Network

LEAVE THE LEAVES

WHY WE SHOULD CARE FOR THE CREATION

Our Presbyterian faith urges us to strive for eco-justice: defending and healing creation while working to assure justice for all of creation and the beings that live in it. This call is rooted in the human vocation of “tilling and keeping” the garden from Genesis 2:15, as well as Christ’s charge to work with and for the most vulnerable. Because of our love for Christ, who is firstborn of all creation (Colossians 1:15), churches are challenged to live in a manner consistent with God’s call to not only care for creation, but commune with it.

<https://www.presbyterianmission.org/resource/earth-care-congregations-guide-greeningpresbyteri/>

This information was copied from the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, “Leave the Leaves” by Justin Wheeler, Scott Hofman Black, Deborah Seiler, October 5, 2024. <https://xerces.org/blog/leave-the-leaves>

LEAVE THE LEAVES!

One of the most valuable things you can do to support pollinators and other invertebrates is to provide them with the shelter they need to survive the winter. Thankfully, that’s pretty easy; all you need to do is do less yard work!

Leaves, brush piles, fallen logs, plant stems, and flower heads might not be growing anymore, but they aren’t trash — they are natural homes for wildlife! A layer of leaves is vital insulation from the cold for the many animals that hide within (or in the soil beneath), like quite a few butterflies. Others, like many native bees, nest within stems, flower heads, or pieces of wood. Throwing out all of your leaves and other plant material isn’t just taking away options for shelter; there’s a good chance you’re tossing out many animals that have already settled in! That’s why this year and every year, we are making the case for leaving the leaves. That’s not to say you can’t do any tidying up. We have tips for thoughtful autumn cleanup that still leaves space for nature. You’ll also meet just a few of the many animals you’ll be saving.



Of course, this can be a hard pill to swallow! It may be habitual, a matter of social conditioning, or a holdover of outdated gardening practices from yesteryear—but for whatever reason, we just can’t seem to stop ourselves from wanting to tidy up the garden at the end of the season. Changing that starts with knowledge.



<https://thepresbytery.org/the-work-of-the-presbytery/committees/mission-coordination/earth-care-network/>

TIPS FOR HELPING TO PROTECT WILDLIFE ON OUR CHURCH GROUNDS

- **Leave the leaves, or move them just a bit**

Leaving the leaves and other plant debris doesn't have to mean sacrificing your yard to the wilderness. A thin layer of leaves is actually healthy for grass, but the leaves also don't need to be left exactly where they fall. You can rake them into garden beds, around tree bases, or into other designated areas. Leaves are great for soil quality: they can suppress weeds, retain moisture, and boost nutrition. And perennial plants appreciate the extra insulation through the winter, too!

- **Avoid shredding leaves; let the bugs do that for you!**

Shredded leaves will not provide the same cover as leaving them whole, and you may be destroying eggs, caterpillars, and cocoons along with the leaves. Instead of a mower, use a rake or blower to keep leaves intact. If you use leaves for compost, consider creating a leaf pile and allowing it to break down naturally if space allows. Millipedes, roly-polys, and other leaf-eating bugs will help and enjoy the meal! You can also add the leaves gradually to your existing compost pile.

- **Turn those fallen branches and logs into a brush pile habitat**

Instead of trashing pieces of wood, stack them up! Plenty of insects seek out fallen pieces of wood to hibernate in. Piles can be as big or small as you have space for, and you can hide the pile behind a hedge or wildflowers to keep the yard looking clean. Logs and stumps can also be used as borders around a native planting area to add definition to the space.



- **Leave the soil (and sleeping bees) undisturbed**

Approximately 70 percent of all bee species nest in the ground, frequently in yards and garden beds. If you're planning on planting a cool season cover, a winter crop, or just moving perennials around, try to keep any disturbances as limited and shallow as possible to avoid destroying native bee nests. If that's not possible, try to keep an eye out for groups of nests, and place markers so that you can avoid them while working in your garden.



- **Wait until spring is underway to trim stems and clean up**

Instead of cutting back everything at the end of summer, leave the stems of perennial plants. The seed heads will feed goldfinches and other birds, and the stems will provide shelter for many insects that nest in them.

Your garden's wild residents benefit immensely when you practice good neighbor relations, leaving things a little messy and wild. After all, when you think of what these animals need, it is best to visualize the natural areas where they have evolved. Natural areas are not manicured, sticks and leaves are not "cleaned up" and removed, grasses grow long, seed heads are left for songbirds to feed on, and seeds can fall where they might germinate.

Our congregations can be encouraged to take their faith out into the world by following these same practices at their homes and asking their employers to do the same in their place of business.

MORE RESOURCES TO HELP YOU LEAVE THE LEAVES:

Get a [Leave the Leaves yard sign](#) to share the message

Once winter is past, learn when it's safe to [start your spring yardwork](#)

Discover how you can add small habitat features to [help bugs thrive year round](#)

Learn more about [saving plant stems for nesting bees](#)

